

March 19, 1987 RJR learns of <sup>le</sup>Dicamba <sup>le</sup>Problem.

May 21, 1987 Japan learns from RJR the <sup>le</sup>Dicamba problem in Winston Lights.

Monday, June 1

Wall Street Journal article appears. Randalls came to Washington began visits with Hill. U.S. Congressman attempt to arrange meetings with administration.

PM International releases press release in Japan and in US to Japanese media. B&W releases press release to Japanese media similar to PM.

Japan media reports <sup>le</sup>Dicamba problem.

RJR General Counsel calls Alex Holtzman saying that the problem was not exclusive to RJR. They had tested our cigarettes and Marlboro (JAPAN) and Lark contained higher than <sup>permissive</sup> ~~submissive~~ levels of <sup>le</sup>Dicamba. Implication was only for Japan products.

RJR President Horrigan calls Alex Holtzman and re-iterates Japan counsel pleading. <sup>New</sup> Alex Holtzman <sup>calls Horrigan</sup> ~~was asked to read to RJR's~~ <sup>OK</sup> ~~president~~ PM International's news release. Horrigan was appleplected.

Snyder talks to Horrigan on news release and requests RJR not to involve US Tobacco. Decision made to test PM Japan products, to test RJR Japanese products and to test selected other blends. <sup>for dicamba.</sup>

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First media call from Atlanta constitution asking for responses.  
Press release was read.

Explain Georgia.

Tuesday, June 2

Associated Press moves national story on <sup>le</sup>Dicamba problem. RJR spokesman down-plays seriousness. Tobacco Growers Association down-plays <sup>le</sup>Dicamba possesses harmfulness.

H. Waxman sends letter to Secretary of State G. Schultz asking for full explanation of situation. Waxman calls <sup>le</sup>Dicamba "toxic and highly dangerous herbicide". U.S. attorney in North Carolina confirms information underway. Carlton Blaylock says, as I understand it, it's not a particularly dangerous chemical and should not cause health problems to anybody.

<sup>CRJR - PR representative</sup>  
Fishel said the leaf found with <sup>le</sup>Dicamba was meant for use in Japan and no other leaf had been shipped to other countries or been sold in US. Japan embassy spokesman Nogami "We have been taking measures to improve the acceptance of US manufactured cigarettes to Japan markets but this is not going to have a good impression on US cigarettes."

RJR statement that source of <sup>le</sup>Dicamba was US grown tobacco receiving negative reactions from tobacco state congress. The House Tobacco Subcommittee chairman Charlie Rose scheduled hearings for Thursday, June 11 on investigation.

Claims RJR planned to sell product in ~~the~~ US.

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RJR Spokesman Fishel said that the tainted cigarettes would be sold ~~found~~ anywhere and requested they be permitted to destroy them.

R&D test results indicate PM Japan products <sup>le</sup> Dicamba values all permissable <sup>below</sup> 0.5 PPM. ppm.

R&D test results on Japan Winston Lights shows <sup>le</sup> Dicamba values ~~of~~ above permissable levels. Efforts by Senator Helms on behalf of RJR to meet with USDA officials due to investigation.

RJR invisits to the Hill. State that the problem was not with imported tobacco but with domestic grown tobacco. Dicamba was U.S. grown flue-cured tobacco.

Note: RJR tries to meet with Rose and denies access. *RJR visited with Rose staff.*

Wednesday, June 3

Committee of counsel holding conference call and RJR requests industry participation in solving problem. Conference call ends without resolution.

Associated Press moves story from Tokyo with RJR appology to Japan calling it "serious but unnecessary concern."

Fully reveals the shipment contained Dicamba at 1.4 PPM; legal limit 0.5.

Wednesday morning F. Resnik meets with Charlie Rose to discuss problem. Assures the Congressman we are in full compliance. *Informs Rose USDA found dicamba on 7 out of 27 samples in* Charlie Rose invites witnesses to testify at the hearing. Six page press release issued by RJR reaches Capital Hill and PM.

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Georgia